

21. Hosdrug Taluk Amildar's report dated June 1918, proposing the opening of a Native Vaidyasala at Mathodu.

Resolved that this may be sanctioned.

22. Read Revenue Secretary's letter No. 5264—L. B. 49-17-11, dated 22nd March 1918, calling for further information *re* the supply of 6 additional breeding bulls to this district,

Resolved that as all the applicants satisfy the conditions laid down in the Government order, recommendation be made to Government for the supply.

23. Yadi from the Sub-Division Officer, Davangere proposing the abolition of the post of village sweeper on Rs. 3 per mensem at Belludi and appointing a caretaker on the same pay to look after the musafirkhana.

Resolved that as the sweeper at Belludi has not been working, the post may be abolished.

A caretaker may be appointed to the musafirkhana newly constructed at Bhanuvalli.

24. Read the following Government Orders:—

1. No. 5380-400—Ml. 168-17-1, dated 28th March 1918, directing the half-yearly audit of accounts of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for the year 1917-18 and onwards.

2. Government Order No. 6773-4—L. B. 45-17-24, dated 1st June 1918, sanctioning the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District to continue the services of the Well Overseer, his peon and maistries (one or two) to be entertained afresh for one more year from 1st July 1918 and also to permit the Well Overseer to draw pay at Rs. 60.

3. No. 5861-71—San. 120-17-1, dated 17th April 1918, sanctioning the establishment of a health museum at Mysore.

Resolution.—Recorded.

25. Travelling allowance bill of the establishment of the President, District Board for May 1918.

The journey performed by Kempaiyya, clerk outside the jurisdiction of the Board is approved.

26. Application from Mr. Jaleel Sahib of Chitaldrug praying for a grant-in-aid to promote his medical practice at Chitaldrug according to Unani system.

Resolved that a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10 per month be sanctioned in aid of the Unani Dispensary.

27. Read Davangere Taluk Amildar's report No. 667, dated 28th June 1918, forwarding the resolution of the Taluk Board of Davangere *re* the payment of commission to the patel and shanbhog of Mayakonda for having collected Union taxes during the years noted below (from 1907-08 to end of 1916-17) the amount of commission payable to them coming up to Rs. 458-13-0.

Resolved that this be sanctioned.

28. Next meeting of the Board. 26th August.

M. ZAHIRUDDIN MECCI,
President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYSORE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MALNAD IN THE YEAR 1918-19 HELD AT SHIMOGA ON SATURDAY THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

PRESENT.

1. Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and Chairman, Central Committee.
2. „ S. N. Appanna Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Special Revenue Officer and Secretary, Central Committee.
3. Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., M.D., etc., Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

PRESENT.

4. Mr. P. Parthasarathi, L.M. & S., B.S.Sc., Special Sanitary Officer.
5. „ P. Woothiah, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Channagiri, in charge of District Forest Office, Shimoga.
6. „ S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

ABSENT.

1. Mr. P. Gopal Raj Urs, B.A., B.L., Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga Sub-Division, on leave.

KADUR DISTRICT.

PRESENT.

7. Mr. C. Devaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner.
8. „ R. Nanaswami Rao, Special Revenue Officer.
9. „ M. Machaiya, B.A., District Forest Officer.

ABSENT—None.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

11. Mr. C. Venkata Rao, B.A., Deputy Commissioner.
12. „ B. Krishnamurti Rao, B.A., L.M. & S., District Sanitary Officer.

ABSENT.

2. Mr. M. Jagannatham Pillai, L.M. & S., District Medical Officer, who wired regretting his inability to attend the meeting.

1. Proceedings of the extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee held at Shimoga in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, on the 22nd July 1918.

Confirmed.

2. Government Order No. G. 1606-13—San. 7-18-3, dated the 22nd July 1918, approving the nomination of the members of the Central Committee for the Kadur District for the year 1918-19.

Also Government Order No. 2108-12—San. 7-18-4, dated 27th July 1918, approving the nomination of the members of the Central Committee for the Shimoga District for the year 1918-19.

Also letter No. R. C. O. 15, dated the 27th July 1918, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, *re* the nomination of the members from the Hassan District for the year 1918-19.

Recorded.

3. Government Order No. 4040-44—San. 125-17-6, dated the 24th August 1918, appointing the Revenue Sub-Division Officer, Saklespur, as Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvements, for the Hassan District in addition to his own duties.

Recorded.

4. Memo No. G. 3357, dated the 14th August 1918, from the Chief Secretary to Government, forwarding copy of his letter No. 3356 of the same date to the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee stating that the subject of Land Bank may be considered by the Agricultural Finance Committee and the opinion intimated for communication to the Malnad Improvement Committee.

Recorded.

5. Letter No. 1791, dated the 22nd August 1918, from the Secretary, Education and Agricultural Departments, stating that Government do not consider it necessary to sanction the proposal *re* the appointment of members of the Central Committee as members of the Mysore Economic Conference.

Recorded.

6. Note drawn up and amended by the Secretary, Central Committee in the matter of affording increased facilities for the attraction of settlers from the maidan parts of the State (Appendix "A.")

Resolved that each Mysore maidani family settling in the malnad may be given an advance of Rs. 200 as distinguished from the sanctioned advance of Rs. 100 to all settlers and that this advance of Rs. 200 may be recovered in ten annual instalments commencing from the fourth year.

- Further resolved that a beginning be made to divert Mysore maidan labour into the malnad by appointing agents in the marginally noted six taluks for the present on the salary proposed by the Secretary, that the work of these agents be supervised by the Secretary of the Central Committee, and that this scheme may be recommended to be sanctioned tentatively for one year.
1. Channarayapatna.
 2. Krishnarajpete.
 3. Mandya.
 4. Nagamangala.
 5. Kunigal and
 6. Turuvekere.

7. Government Order No. G. 4782-3—San. 51-17-4, dated the 4th September 1918, stating that there is no sufficient reason to change the rates of travelling allowances admissible to non-official members of the Malnad Improvement Committee.

Recorded.

8. Government Order No. R. 1695-6—Ft. 196-17-4, dated the 26th July 1918, sanctioning the continuance of timber facilities in the malnad for a further period of three years subject to revision in the light of the order that may be passed on the proposal called for from the Conservator of Forests.

Recorded.

9. Proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Committee to consider the question of granting scholarships to malnad students held at Tarikere on the 4th September 1918. (Appendix "B.")

Resolved that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee may be accepted with the modification that the number of free-ships and half free-ships should be raised to 50 per cent instead of 40 per cent as proposed by the Sub-Committee.

10. Proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Committee to consider the question of the formation of large landed estates and blocks, held at Tarikere on the 4th September 1918. (Appendix "C.")

Resolved that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee may be accepted.

11. Proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Committee to consider the question of granting aid to urban areas in the malnad held at Shimoga on the 14th September 1918. (Appendix "D.")

Resolution.—The Municipalities should as far as possible carry out all measures of Sanitary Improvements out of their own funds and in cases where the resources of the Municipalities are limited, financial help may be given for the following purposes from the Malnad Improvement grant having regard to the funds at the disposal of each District Committee.

- (1) Laying out extensions.
- (2) Fitting up drinking water wells with Myre's Pumps.
- (3) Filling up insanitary pits.
- (4) Dismantling Fort walls.
- (5) Removing congestion and
- (6) Executing anti-malarial and other measures advised by the Sanitary Commissioner for each Municipality.

12. The next meeting of the Committee will be held at Arsikere on the 18th January 1919 at 3 P.M.

S. N. APPANNA IYENGAR,
*Secretary, Central Committee,
Malnad Improvements, Shimoga.*

M. A. NARAYANA IENGAR,
*Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga and Chairman,
Central Committee, M. I. S., Shimoga.*

APPENDIX "A."

OFFICE OF THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, SHIMOGA.

MEMO.

The attraction of settlers to the Malnad is an important item on the programme of the Malnad Improvement Committee. Thousands of acres of assessed waste lands are lying fallow and portions of District and State Forests can also be brought under cultivation with advantage both to the State and to the cultivator.

2. The present experience of people working in the malnad has been that the Mysore maidan raiyat prefers to go even outside the Mysore State in search of labour and he has not bestowed any serious thought to profit by the immense natural resources of the malnad parts of his own State.

3. With a view therefore to ascertain the possibilities of getting the Mysore maidan raiyats to migrate into the malnad, and also with a view to personally explain to the people

the concessions offered by Government to intending settlers in the malnad, a tour was undertaken in portions of the districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan more especially in those taluks wherefrom people are in the habit of going out of the State in quest of employment.

4. A certain amount of spade work had to be attempted to be done by forwarding to Patels of maidan villages in all these districts printed cards containing in Kannada the nature of the concessions held out by Government. Requests were however, being received for responsible officers going about and personally explaining the subject and a fortnights tour was therefore projected as an experiment and needful sanction of Government was received for the same.

Duration of the tour and details of itineration.

5. The tour lasted for a fortnight and it extended to the taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere, Chiknayakanhalli, Tumkur, Koratagere, Maddagiri, Kunigal, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpete, Channarayapatna, Hole-Narsipur and Hassan. Meetings were held of representatives from different parts of each taluk and the Amildar invariably presided. A statement showing the details and place of meetings is given hereunder :—

3rd April 1918	...	...	...	...	Tiptur.
4th April 1918	...	...	...	...	Turuvekere.
5th April 1918	..	...	...	...	Chiknayakanhalli.
6th April 1918	...	...	...	...	Tumkur.
8th April 1918	...	..	...	...	Bellavi, Tumkur District, Mr. K. Rangiengar, Advocate, Tumkur, presided.
9th April 1918	..	...	...	...	Kyathasandra.
10th April 1918	...	...	...	...	Maddagiri and Koratagere.
11th April 1918	..	...	...	...	Tumkur. The Deputy Commissioner, presided.
14th April 1918	...	...	...	...	Hassan.
15th April 1918	...	...	...	...	Hole-Narsipur.
16th April 1918	..	...	...	...	Krishnarajpete.
18th April 1918	...	...	...	...	Channarayapatna.
19th April 1918		...	...	...	Nagamangala and Yedyur.
20th April 1918	...	...	...	...	Kunigal.

6. It was found that the people evoked enthusiasm in the subject and in certain cases some gentlemen made themselves responsible to send one or two families at least during the coming year.

7. Malnad Colonization Committees were formed in each Taluk and a District Committee was also constituted for the Tumkur District, this last being presided over by the Deputy Commissioner.

8. Leading non-official gentlemen and officers of District headquarter town and taluk were selected as members of these committees.

9. It is worthy of remark that in the Kunigal Taluk there was a big jatra in a village called Yedyur and advantage was taken of this opportunity to preach to the people the benefits of the present scheme of attracting settlers to the malnad. An influential Sivachar Priest known as Hangal Swami presided over the gathering and he gave his sympathetic and enthusiastic support to the scheme.

10. During the tour a good deal of propagandist work was accomplished by explaining to the people the concessions offered by Government and by also distributing printed pamphlets broadcast.

11. It was ascertained that by persistent and continuous preaching it would be possible to divert into the Mysore malnad a major portion of the Mysore labour that is now going out of the State owing to mere ignorance and baseless prejudice against the malnad climate.

12. *Recommendations.*—As already remarked, the maidan raiyat has a deep-rooted prejudice against the very idea of going to the malnad, and he has even ventured outside the State to distant lands in search of labour giving a wide berth to the vast and fertile portion of his own native soil, because he has a feeling that as soon as he sets his foot in the malnad he will practically have dug his own grave. The malnad is always associated in his memory with heavy rainfall which he can never stand and with malignant fever which is sure to send him to the jaws of death.

13. To combat this feeling, therefore, it is in the first place necessary to bring the maidan man, to places in the malnad which are connected with railway with his own taluk or district. He must be given lands as near as possible to the Railway Station. He must

be kept in a place where the rainfall is not very much heavier than that of his own village. He has thus to be gradually trained to get himself inured to his new surroundings. This would be only possible if the experiment of bringing the Mysore maidan man is in the first instance confined to the semi-malnad taluks of the State. Then again, the inducement to be offered by Government to the raiyat for leaving his home and braving a climate against which he has a time rooted prejudice, should be as liberal as possible.

14. The nature of the concessions which will have to be granted to him is enumerated below:—

- (a) He should have a decent house ready built for him against his arrival with his family. In the malnad even a modest hut built on proper sanitary lines would mean at least an outlay of Rs. 100.
- (b) He should be paid an advance of Rs. 100 in the least for discharging his old debts, if any.
- (c) He should be given a decent pair of bullocks and a cart. These would cost Rs. 200 considering the present market rates.
- (d) He should be paid the necessary trainage for himself and his family members.
- (e) He should also be given a liberal advance to enable him to sustain himself and his family till he raises his first crop.

N. B.—These last two items would mean an outlay of at least another Rs. 100.

15. Over and above all these, the cost of laying out a decent village site after clearing jungle within a radius of two furlongs all around, constructing a well, putting up a school building, and other charges would have all to be incurred before the conditions could be said to be favourable for maidan families to live even in the semi-malnad taluks.

16. The amount of Rs. 500 thus invested on each family in the shape of house-building expenses and advances may be recovered in ten annual instalments beginning from the 6th year. Granted these favourable concessions, there exist possibilities of colonizing the Mysore maidan raiyats in the semi-malnad and subsequently even in the malnad portions of the State.

17. There is however yet another aspect of the question. The existing aversion of Mysore maidan man against the malnad can be gradually worn out by an easier method.

18. During my tour, I observed that there was a feeling on the part of the people in each taluk that they were willing to come to the malnad as mere labourers with the prospect of returning to their homes every year.

19. This subject is one very closely allied with that of the attraction of settlers to the malnad and it appears to me that advantage may be taken of this feeling by fostering and developing it by means of special efforts wherever possible. This aspect of this important question is discussed in the following paragraphs and an idea as to the nature of the agency required and its cost is also given for the information of the Committee.

20. An active scheme of propagandism and advertisement has at once to be launched in every portion of the maidan districts from which at present labourers are going out of the State. The availability of decent wages in the malnad districts both for agricultural and other labour will have to be pointed out. Special agents will have to be posted at convenient centres for keeping themselves in touch with the people, who are at present in the habit of migrating out of the State in search of labour and for actively and vigorously counteracting all influences that are at present being brought to bear upon the unwary raiyat who migrates out of the State with false hopes and returns sadly disappointed.

21. It would then be possible in the commencement to get the Mysore maidan labourer to venture into the malnad for brief periods of work with the prospect of returning to his home. Gradually, when the labourer gets to know the malnad, all his false prejudices against the vast and fertile portion of his own State will have to be worn out. Simultaneously the malnad garden owners and the landlords will have also been supplied with labour which they are badly in need of. After a certain number of years, these very labourers can even be induced to take up lands for cultivation and to reside here permanently.

22. A beginning in this direction may at once be made by appointing agents in the Taluks of Hassan, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet, Krishnarajpete, Mandya, Nagamangala, T. Narsipur, Chanapnatna, Magadi, Tumkur, Tiptur, Turuvekere, Sira, Kunigal and Gubbi. District agents will also have to be appointed to work under a central officer who will watch and guide the activity of these officials.

23. The cost of the scheme will be roughly Rs. 25,000 for a year as detailed hereunder:—

	Rs.
Two District Superintendents, $150 + 50 \times 2$...	400
One labour Agent for each taluk $40 + 20 \times 18$...	1,080
<i>Clerical establishment.</i>	
For District Superintendents 2 on Rs. 25 each	50
Menials ...	156
For District Superintendents 1 (8), 1 (7) each.	
For labour agents 1 (7) each. 2 (8). 20 (7)	
Total for a month ...	1,686
Total for a year ...	20,232
T. A. lump sum ...	4,000
Contingencies ...	800
Total ...	25,032
Or in round figures ...	25,000

S. N. APPANNA IYENGAR,
Special Revenue Officer & Secy., M. I. C. Shimoga.

APPENDIX "B"

Proceedings of the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Committee for the improvement of the malnad to consider the question of granting scholarships to malnad students held at Tarikere on Wednesday the 4th September 1918.

PRESENT.

1. Mr. C. Devaraja Urs, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District and Chairman, Sub-Committee.
2. „ S. N. Appanna Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Special Revenue Officer, Shimoga and Secretary, Sub-Committee.
3. „ R. Nanaswami Rao, Special Revenue Officer, Kadur.

ABSENT.

4. „ C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.

Resolution.—That the total number of scholarships in the State for Primary Secondary and Higher Education is 3,549. Of this, 1,100 are for Primary Education, 600 being for girls and 500 for the depressed classes. Those for Secondary Education are 2,508, the rest, i.e., 141 being scholarships for University Education.

At least 15 per cent of the existing scholarships will have to be ear-marked and reserved for malnad students. In addition to this, the following special scale of scholarships designed purely for malnad students for Secondary and Higher Education seems desirable.

(1) Fifteen scholarships of Rs. 15 each to each malnad district for students studying in the College classes at the rate of 5 scholarships for each class $15 \times 3 \times 12$...	Rs. 8,100
(2) Ten scholarships of Rs. 10 each for each malnad taluk to enable students who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination to continue their studies in High School classes $19 \times 10 \times 10 \times 12$...	22,000
(3) Fifteen scholarships of Rs. 5 each for each malnad taluk to enable students who drop away from III class for want of encouragement, to continue their studies in Lower Secondary and upwards $19 \times 15 \times 5 \times 12$...	15,100
Total ...	46,000

Encouragement in the shape of more free-ships and half-free-ships to deserving students in the malnad is also necessary. The percentage of these free-ships and half-free-ships may be increased from 30 to 40 per cent.

APPENDIX "C"

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Committee for the improvement of the malnad to consider the question of formation of large landed estates and blocks held at Tarikere on Wednesday the 4th September 1918.

PRESENT.

1. Mr. C. Devaraja Urs, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District and Chairman, Sub-Committee.
2. „ S. N. Appanna Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Special Revenue Officer, Shimoga and Secretary, Sub-Committee.
3. Mr. R. Nanaswami Rao, Special Revenue Officer, Kadur.
4. „ M. Machaiya, B.A., District Forest Officer, Kadur.

ABSENT.

1. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.
2. The District Forest Officer, Shimoga.

Resolution.—Resolved that the proposed scheme for the formation of blocks, etc., is quite feasible and that it may be given a trial after a large number of people have taken advantage of the present scheme for the attraction of settlers sanctioned in Government Order No. 8201-7—Sany. 99-15-5, dated the 8th May 1916, and that in the meanwhile wide publicity be given to the scheme for the formation of blocks.

2. *Resolved* further that in the opinion of this Sub-Committee the scheme now proposed may be modified to this extent, that the maximum extent of a block should be 50 acres.

3. *Resolved* also that the Sub-Committee are strongly of opinion that for the proposed scheme to be a success, people from both without and within the State should be encouraged to take up these blocks of lands.

C. DEVARAJA URS,
*Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District,
and Chairman, Sub-Committee*

APPENDIX "D"

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Committee to frame definite rules in the matter of the grant of aid to urban areas in the malnad, held at Shimoga on the 14th September 1918.

PRESENT.

1. Mr. C. Venkata Rao, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Hassan and Chairman, Sub-Committee.
2. „ S. N. Appanna Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Special Revenue Officer, Shimoga and Secretary, Sub-Committee.
3. Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., M.D., Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
4. Mr. R. Nanaswami Rao, Special Revenue Officer, Kadur.
5. „ S. R. Balakrishna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga.

ABSENT—None.

Resolution.—Resolved, that the question of affording relief to urban areas from Malnad Improvement funds can only be solved after knowing in full detail the sanitary requirements of each Municipality including those which have been recently constituted as such under the Local Boards Regulation.

2. Further resolved that the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion regarding the urgent needs of each Municipality be invited and suitable proposals be thereafter framed in respect of the proportion of the grant of Malnad Improvement funds for Municipal improvements.

C. VENKATA RAO,
*Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District,
and Chairman, Sub-Committee.*